

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 3, 1912.

THE SAN DIEGO AFFAIR.
A MINIMUM WAGE LAW.
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY LAW.
FEDERATION OF FEDERATIONS.
POLL TAX COMPLAINTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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THE SAN DIEGO AFFAIR

The report of the investigators sent to San Diego by the Labor Council was read at the meeting last Friday night, and was ordered printed in pamphlet form for circulation in channels not generally reached by labor literature. Ten thousand copies are to be printed. The report is a lengthy one, and covers the ground quite thoroughly. Summarized, the report states that there is no tolerance on either side of the controversy, and that the fight is not strictly a free speech contest. The brutality and lawlessness of the police are affirmed as facts and condemned.

The conclusions reached by Delegates Scharrenberg and Tveitmoe as a result of their investigation are as follows:

First—That the ordinances creating the restricted district and investing the police with summary power to drive the people off the streets are based upon similar ordinances existing in the city of Los Angeles.

Second—That the ordinances referred to were passed by the City Council of San Diego upon the request of the committee from the San Diego Grand Jury at the instance of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, after a conference by the representatives of that body in the Grand Hotel with Harrison Gray Otis and Secretary Zeehandelaar of the Los Angeles Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Third—That members of the Industrial Workers of the World forthwith proceeded to violate the restricted district ordinance for the alleged purpose of testing its constitutionality.

Fourth—That the city authorities of San Diego, and especially the police department, committed various acts of brutality in arresting the offenders and frantically trying to enforce the ordinances.

Fifth—That the members of unions affiliated with the Federated Trades and the San Diego County Building Trades Council were drawn into the controversy because they believed that it was not only a fight against free speech, but an effort to crush the entire labor movement of San Diego and southern California.

Sixth—That the Musicians' Union and the Typographical Union, which are not affiliated with the San Diego Federated Trades, have adopted resolutions in favor of law and order and expressing disapproval of the methods and tactics pursued by the Industrial Workers of the World and their sympathizers.

Seventh—That the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and the Builders' Exchange have adopted resolutions denouncing the Industrial Workers of the World and their allies as anarchists, dynamiters and a lawless element that must be driven out of San Diego.

Eighth—That there did exist a constabulary, recruited and sworn in by the chief of detectives, McDuell, of the District Attorney's office, who were paid for their services out of their county treasury.

Ninth—That there have been organized bodies of so-called vigilantes, whose members have committed numerous assaults, atrocities and outrages upon unarmed and defenseless men within the boundary lines of San Diego County.

Tenth—That many men were arrested, brutally treated by the police and then turned over to the so-called vigilantes.

Eleventh—That 250 men and women have been arrested, and that about 175 of these are still in prison, distributed in the city jail of San Diego, the county jail of San Diego and the county jails of Orange and Riverside counties.

Twelfth—That several men and women who were arrested for conspiracy to violate the ordinances pleaded guilty and have been dis-

charged on parole, and that the cases of those who are still in prison are being looked after by Fred H. Moore, attorney for the Free Speech League.

Thirteenth—That the men who were summoned from Los Angeles to testify before Commissioner Weinstock were immediately arrested upon their arrival at the depot in San Diego on Thursday evening, April 18th, but the men were turned loose at once by the police authorities when they were informed by Commissioner Weinstock and Judge Sloan that they had come from Los Angeles on a peaceful mission at the request of the commissioner.

Fourteenth—That the members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, including the secretary of the Federated Trades and financial secretary of the San Diego County Building Trades Council were arrested and immediately released, the police explaining it as a case of mistaken identity.

Fifteenth—That the sheriff of San Diego county has remained neutral and performed "his duty well within his own division."

Sixteenth—That there is no free speech in San Diego for the Industrial Workers of the World or their sympathizers, but that according to the statements made by the superintendent of police, Schon, and the chief of police, Wilson, members of organizations other than the Industrial Workers of the World can speak on the streets of San Diego outside the restricted district.

Seventeenth—That neither side to the controversy in San Diego tolerate free speech, except when it agrees with their particular opinions and views.

Eighteenth—That the city and county jail at San Diego when inspected by your representatives was in a fairly sanitary condition, considering the overcrowded conditions.

Nineteenth—That the so-called influential citizens, the San Diego Union and the San Diego Tribune—papers owned by John D. Spreckels—strongly resent the action of Governor Johnson in appointing a special commissioner to investigate the trouble and listen to the evidence and statements of the Industrial Workers of the World and their sympathizers.

Twentieth—That Commissioner Weinstock manifested a commendable attitude of fairness and impartiality in the conduct of the investigation.

Conclusion—Considering the situation as a whole in its various ramifications, your representatives have come to the conclusion that the so-called "San Diego free speech fight" is one of many similar struggles that have been fought in some of the smaller cities in this and other States where the authorities have taken themselves too seriously, and our friends, the Industrial Workers of the World, have too zealously sought to advertise their existence.

These fights have been productive of a high tension of feeling and a corresponding amount of intolerance, and San Diego presents no exception. That community today is very much like a limb of a body that is suffering from acute inflammatory rheumatism. But while we deplore and disapprove some of the methods and tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World, the fact should be remembered that they and their sympathizers and their acts are part of the workers' struggle for better conditions and brighter lives.

The wisdom of this kind of fighting, however, may be questioned, and should be carefully considered by trade unionists and organizations that owe allegiance to the American Federation of Labor before they are drawn into them. Years of experience have taught us that it is not healthy or well for the trade union movement to enter into any struggle without first being fully cognizant of the causes and the plans before the battle is started.

A MINIMUM WAGE LAW.**By Theodore Johnson.**

Through the courtesy of W. S. U'Ren the writer has received a copy of his proposed minimum wage and maximum hour law for Oregon. With a few minor changes this law is adapted herewith for our State and submitted to the readers of the "Labor Clarion" for criticism and suggestions. As it is desirable within a short time to reach a decision whether to submit it under the initiative or to defer action until the next session of the Legislature, all communications relative to this measure should be addressed to the office of the San Francisco Labor Council not later than June 7th.

This law is of general scope and requires no amendment to the State constitution to make it valid like in the case of a law proposing to fix minimum rates of wages for each occupation through the agency of a minimum wage board or other body than the Legislature itself.

The text of the proposed measure is as follows:

An act declaring the public policy of the State of California relating to persons who are wage workers; fixing minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of service for certain workers in certain employments; and providing penalties for its violation and means for its enforcement by the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. It is the public policy of the State of California to provide that no person shall be hired to work for wages under any conditions or terms for lower rates of wages or salary, or for longer hours or days of service than is consistent with health and physical well being and ability to promote the general welfare as a healthy and intelligent citizen or resident of the State of California.

Sec. 2. Except as provided in section nine hereof, this act fixes the minimum rates of wages and the maximum hours and days of labor or service in every clerical, mechanical, manufacturing, mining, transportation, hotel and restaurant, telephone and telegraph, industrial, professional and mercantile occupation or employment and in all other occupations, labor, industries and employments in yards, buildings, stockades and other inclosed places, or in, on and about streets and open places, in cities and towns.

Sec. 3. No male person over twenty years of age shall be hired or permitted to work for hire for any rate of payment less than thirty cents per hour nor any female person for less than twenty cents per hour, in any occupation, labor, industry or employment mentioned in section two of this act.

Sec. 4. If board or board and lodging shall be part of the wages of any worker whose employment comes within the provisions of this act, the maximum amount to be allowed to be deducted for such board shall be fifty cents per day, or for board and lodging, seventy-five cents per day. If payment for work or service depends upon task or piece work performed, or if payment is to be calculated or derived from a percentage of products or receipts resulting from work performed, the amount of remuneration or payment must in no case be less than the rates fixed by this act for time actually spent in doing such work.

Sec. 5. No person under twenty years of age shall be hired or permitted to work for hire in any occupation or employment mentioned in section two of this act for less than one dollar per day, except as provided in section seven of this act.

Sec. 6. No person shall be hired or permitted to work for hire in any occupation or employment mentioned in section two for more than ten hours in any day of twenty-four hours, and the

whole of said ten hours shall be included in a period of twelve consecutive hours, nor for more than sixty hours in any week, except only in case of emergency caused by war, invasion, pestilence, fire, flood, or other great natural calamity, or by breakage of machinery, but in case of such calamity, accident or breakage, the wages shall be doubled for all extra hours, and in no case shall such extra hours or days of service be permitted longer than the emergency actually continues.

Sec. 7. The wage limitations of this act do not apply to apprenticed minors in the first year of their service, nor to persons over twenty years of age learning a trade or occupation in the first three months of their service; provided, that such minors or other persons as aforesaid have not had previous experience or service with other employers in the same trade or occupation, for a period of at least two months, in which case such period of previous experience or service must be deducted from the period limited by this section. But in every such exception for the case of a person over twenty years of age the employer shall first obtain the written permission of the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Persons employed in occupations governed by laws of Congress are not subject to the provisions of this act. This act shall not in any case be understood or construed to amend or repeal any provision of any general or any local law fixing less than ten hours for a day's work or any such law fixing higher minimum rates of wages than those provided in this act.

Sec. 8. Any employer who violates or permits the violation of any provision of this act, either himself or by his agents, foremen, superintendents, managers, or other servants, shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than five days nor more than thirty days for the second offense, and for the third offense he shall be confined in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than three months, and for each additional offense he shall be imprisoned in the State prison not less than six months nor more than one year. For any violation of this act by the employees of a corporation, the president, manager, superintendent, foreman or other servant or officer of the corporation who permitted or caused such violation shall be punished personally as above stated and such violation shall not be held to be the act of the corporation.

Sec. 9. All farm, pastoral, agricultural, and horticultural labor and domestic servants living with the family they serve are excepted from the operation of this law.

Sec. 10. It is the duty of the Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics to enforce the provisions of this act, and to that end he is hereby granted the right and it is his duty, at his discretion, to examine the pay rolls and time books kept by the employers and the pay checks issued by them to their employees. If this right shall be denied by any employer the said commissioner is entitled to a writ of mandamus compelling such employer to permit said inspection by the commissioner and his deputies.

Sec. 11. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith or with any part hereof are hereby repealed in so far as they conflict herewith.

INJUNCTION BILL ON CALENDAR.

As reported last week, the injunction-limitation bill (H. R. 23,189) has been reported from the committee on labor by Chairman Wilson and placed upon the House calendar. This is labor's bill to make lawful certain agreements between employers and laborers and persons engaged in agriculture and horticulture and to limit the issuing of injunctions in certain cases, and for other purposes. The report number is 588, which is favorable to the passage of the bill.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY LAW

By Richard Caverly.

The Canadian Government Annuity Act was adopted in 1908, under which provision may be made by or for every man, woman or child domiciled in Canada against want and poverty, and for that happiness which comes with the removal of the haunting fear of destitution in old age.

All that will be necessary for the people of that country to do in order to make this provision will be to deposit from time to time in the nearest post office savings bank or money order office, or, if they prefer, to remit direct to the department at Ottawa, any amounts they may set aside for that purpose, which amount will be placed to their credit with compound interest thereon at four per cent per annum, and such annuity as these amounts will purchase at the date fixed for the annuity to begin will be paid to them so long as they live.

The Government of Canada will look after their payments, it will act as their banker, it will do all this for them absolutely free of charge, and they need have no fear that their savings will be lost by dishonest or extravagant management.

No better guarantee could be required that the proposition is worthy of the fullest confidence of the people than the knowledge that the entire wealth and credit of Canada is behind the annuity act.

Deferred annuities, which are purchasable by or for any person of five years or over, will be paid in equal quarterly installments, the first payment to be made when the age specified is attained.

For example, if a man began the purchase of a deferred annuity on his twentieth birthday, payable at sixty, the annuity would be payable on his sixtieth birthday. If, however, payments were not begun until he was twenty years and four months old, the annuity would not begin until he was sixty years and four months old, an even number of years having to elapse between the date commencing to pay and the date when annuity becomes due.

Immediate annuities, which are purchasable by any person between the ages of fifty-five and eighty-five, are payable in quarterly installments, the first installment falling due three months after the purchase money has been received at the department.

This is an example of what the saving of a few cents per week will do, it is called plan A, for males only, and it provides, that in the event of death before the first payment of the annuity falls due, the total amount which the annuitant has paid in, with three per cent compound interest, will be refunded to his legal representatives. A man beginning at age twenty, and paying 25 cents a week until he is age sixty, will receive at sixty a life annuity of \$129.51 annually. A man beginning at age twenty-five, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will receive at sixty a life annuity of \$99.34 annually. A man beginning at age thirty, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will receive at sixty a life annuity of \$74.73 annually. A man beginning at age thirty-five, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$54.90 annually. A man beginning at age twenty with a cash payment of \$10, paying 25 cents a week, and adding \$10 every five years until he is age sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$157.96 annually.

Under plan B, for males only, where the same annuity is obtainable for smaller payments, there will be no return in the event of death before the annuity becomes due. A man beginning at age twenty, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$176.38. A man beginning at age twenty-five, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will re-

ceive at age sixty a life annuity of \$132.35. A man beginning at age thirty, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$97.38. A man beginning at thirty-five, and paying 25 cents a week until he is sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$69.70. A man beginning at twenty with a cash payment of \$10, paying 25 cents a week, and adding \$10 every five years until he is sixty, will receive at age sixty a life annuity of \$206.56.

The convenience of the Canadian method may be best illustrated by an example, as follows:

A young man of twenty, say, decides to purchase an annuity to commence at age sixty, with return of purchase money and interest in event of death.

He has \$50 available for the purpose which he pays in. Two years later, he pays in \$40 for a like purpose; again, three years later, \$100, and so on as shown below. Each such payment would be considered to be absolutely independent of every other, and would be applied separately to purchase its own annuity. The result would be: \$50 at age twenty buys an annuity at age sixty of \$26.02; \$40 age 22, buys an annuity at age sixty of \$19.08; \$100 at age 25 will purchase an annuity of \$41.91 at age sixty; \$10 at age twenty-six will buy an annuity of \$4.01, payable age sixty; \$50 at age thirty will buy an annuity of \$16.04, payable age sixty; \$20 at age thirty-two will purchase an annuity of \$6.19, payable at sixty; \$60 at age thirty-five will purchase an annuity of \$16.33; \$120 at age forty will buy an annuity of \$26.37, payable age sixty. Total annuities due age sixty, \$156.76. Total amount in eight payments for the annuity, \$450.

Thus it will be observed that the payments may be varied as to the amount and time of making with the utmost freedom.

A man starting at twenty, and paying \$50 a year in advance for forty consecutive years, would receive an annuity beginning age sixty of \$507.69; if he died at age thirty, his heirs would receive \$590; if he died at age thirty-five, his heirs would receive \$957.85; if he died at age forty, his heirs would be paid \$1383.80; if death took place at age forty-five, his heirs would receive \$1877.65; if at age fifty, they would receive \$2450; if death happened at age fifty-five, his heirs would be paid \$3113.80.

From age sixty the man has an assured income from the Canadian Government of \$507.69 for the remainder of his life (which he might otherwise not have saved) of over 25 per cent.

There seems to have been a conviction prior to the passing of the Canadian act that any voluntary scheme would fail to reach the mass of the wage earning population, and thus fall short of a solution of the problem, but such has not proved correct thus far.

If there must be a contributory and compulsory system of annuities and insurance, like Germany and France, how shall the charges be met? There can be but one logical answer, namely, the cost must be borne by the industry which consumes the labor.

It must be admitted that the stress of modern industrial life makes the proper care of the aged worker a problem of increasing economic and social importance and necessity.

Unless, therefore, individual employers take the initiative in working out a suitable solution of the problem, the State will be obliged to deal with this matter.

The French Republic is the latest convert to a compulsory system, which affects 17,000,000 of its people, the age at which the annuity shall begin is sixty-five, the employer contributes equally with the employee.

All of the old line companies in this country provide annuities, in connection with limited payment, ordinary life, and endowment life insurance.

ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION.

The situation in the anthracite coal region looks promising for a settlement. No authentic statement has yet been given to the public, but it is understood that an advance of 5.26 per cent has been offered by the operators to the miners. Under the old sliding scale plan the miners were paid 1 cent per ton in addition to their regular scale out of each 5c per ton that coal was sold for above \$4.50 at tidewater. It appears that the operators are now demanding that the sliding scale be not applied under a price of \$4.75 per ton. The per cent increase stated to have been offered by the anthracite operators is similar to that accepted by the bituminous miners in the central competitive district. The outlook appears favorable for a settlement, although, as stated, the sub-committee having negotiations in hand has been extremely reticent in giving out any information.

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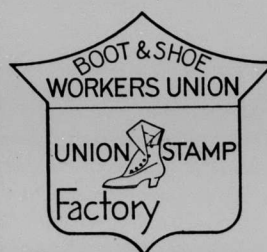
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EVOLUTION OF THE BALLOT.

By Norman Duxbury.

The ballot is the modern method of expressing the demands of the differing members of society, and is the outgrowth of the old town meeting, when the entire population assembled together to transact the business and affairs of the community. With the growth of cities, such a method became impracticable, so an election is held, and the opinion of each citizen is expressed by the vote or ballot he casts; it is a periodical counting of noses to ascertain the demands of the citizens.

In the earliest tribal government woman was the full and equal partner of man. The mother was the head of the family, she had a seat in the councils, and a voice, and always voted; there was no master and no slave class; the rude tools were the property of the community; woman used the same club and would defend her young by the same weapons the man employed. The frequent appearance of queens and princesses in antiquity, and their controlling influence were the result of this "mother right" as were the armies of women among the Ashantees and of the King of Dahomey in our own day.

When society satisfied only its more simple and elemental wants, the activity of men and women were essentially the same, and with the increased desires and division of labor, their occupations divided—fishing, hunting and cattle raising demanded separate knowledge—and man, through his continuous activity, became the real lord and owner of these sources of wealth, which created new social changes; the increase of population caused need for more land, and need of labor power to cultivate the ground. This led to the enslavement of woman as a cultivator, and afterwards, as the result of war, the male captives became slaves and the right to bear rule became restricted to those who held property.

The reign of the "mother right" implied equality and freedom for all. With the rise of property rights came the oppression of women and of the laboring men as serfs, and who were excluded from the councils.

As handicrafts grew there came into existence a distinct population with differing interests, the feudal lords were ever fighting for more land and more property. These wars devastated England and the whole continent of Europe until experience, teaching that victory was on the side of the strongest force, the armies would marshal their forces for battle, and, if greatly outnumbered, the inferior force would disappear without risking a conflict, and thus was begun the practice of counting noses to ascertain the strength of each party, from which our present political campaigns have evolved.

The fight for the ballot by the oppressed classes—the workers and the women—has taken hundreds of years and is still going on. History all down the ages is the story of a series of class struggles for the wealth produced by labor; no master class has ever been converted by reasoning until force drives them to it, and the only reason that the laborer does not get what he earns is because he has not yet made up his mind he wants it. But with the enfranchisement of women comes the hope for the full free development of mankind, when the marvelous labor saving machines will belong to the people, and the workers will quit putting their children to bed hungry; when Socialism with its economy and order will make increased production a blessing and benefit to the workers—a vacation and not a lockout.

Life is no idle dream, but a solemn reality, based on and encompassed by eternity. Find out your work, and stand to it; the night cometh when no man can work.—Carlyle.

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PEACE DAY.

(Humane Press Bureau.)

Peace Day is May 18th. It is observed annually by the schools of all nations. Suitable exercises are easily arranged, including hymns to peace, quotations from standard writers, and pictures of heroes of peace.

A peace flag is made by sewing a white border around a national flag. Each nation makes its own peace flag from its national flag and white, which is the symbol of peace. The use of the peace flag in schools teaches the new patriotism, loyalty to the ideals of peace and good citizenship.

War costs too much. Many people pay direct taxes, and all people pay indirect taxes. So all the people, poor as well as rich, women as well as men, and child laborers also, help to pay for soldiers, battleships and powder. In 1910, 71 per cent of the national income was spent for war purposes, leaving less than 30 per cent for all other government expenses.

One battleship costs as much as any one of our largest universities, land, buildings, and equipment. The average life of a battleship is twelve years. Each time one of the big guns is fired the shot costs more than the average salary paid to school teachers in the United States for one year.

Since 1900 over sixty international disputes have been settled by arbitration.

It has been carefully figured out that the amount spent for war in any one year is about \$8 for each person. The war funds, if divided among all the people, would give to each man, woman and child, \$8.

Or reckon it the other way. Each person must give up \$8 in money or labor, to make up the war fund. He can't refuse and say he doesn't believe in war funds—the government takes the \$8 directly or indirectly.

Or try it this way. Count up how much the city you live in is paying this year for war expenses. Multiply \$8 by the population. Are there 500,000 people in your city? 500,000 times \$8 is \$4,000,000. That would buy public improvements that would last a generation. And next year another \$4,000,000 would be useful. And every year, another.

When will peace come?

On the day when we refuse to pay for war.

GET IN THE GAME.

There are some things that can be done through absent treatment, but the devils of social and economic injustice can be removed only by the laying on of hands. This means vigorous, determined personal effort. If you're croaking because "the world's going to the bow-wows"—if you're blue because you think you're not getting a square deal—ask yourself honestly if you are doing all that you can to save the world from hell, and if you really deserve any more than you're getting.

On general principles I say unhesitatingly that the workers are not receiving a just share of the common product in our industrial life. But there's many an industrial workman who needs a jolt instead of a jolly. He needs to realize that unless he gets into the game with a whole heart and a strong will, he doesn't deserve what some other chap is digging out for him.

Yes—by "the laying on of hands"—all hands, together—that's the way the job will be done. Let every worker who believes in himself and in the prosperity and well-being of his group stand ready to do his part in the fight for humanity.

Children's Account

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REAL DEFENDERS OF PROPERTY.

By William J. Bryan.

Whenever any vested wrong is to be righted or any long-standing abuse corrected, those who profit by the wrong or the abuse are prompt to pose as the defenders of property and to charge the reformers with attacking property rights. This is the historic attitude of those who oppose remedial legislation. The insincerity of the position taken is usually shown by the arguments employed by these self-styled champions of property, and one of the best illustrations of these arguments is to be found in the story of Demetrius, the silversmith. It reads as follows:

"And the same time there arose no small stir about that way. For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver shrines for Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen; whom he called together with the workmen of like occupation, and said, 'Sirs, ye know that by this craft we have our wealth. Moreover, ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that they be no gods, which are made with hands. So that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at naught; but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised and her magnificence should be destroyed whom all Asia and the world worshipeth.' And when they heard these sayings they were full of wrath, saying, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians.'"

The silversmith was profiting by the worship of idols; the making of images was the source of his income. He called together those who were engaged in the same occupation and when all were convinced that Paul's preaching would bring them financial injury they joined in a protest—but they did not give their real reason for opposing Christianity—namely, that it would cause them a money loss, but they pretended a fervent devotion to the goddess Diana. So, today, the beneficiaries of bad laws and bad governmental systems are defending their pecuniary interests with arguments that imply great devotion to the public welfare. Having satisfied themselves that the reforms demanded by the people will lessen their power to extort from and to tyrannize over the people, these monopolists and their defenders shout, "Great is property! Great are the rights of property!" While the issue between the man and the dollar seems to be an acute one, yet in the last analysis there can be no issue between human rights and property rights, for nothing more surely undermines property rights than a disregard for human rights, and nothing brings greater security to property than a scrupulous regard for the natural rights of each human being. But we must always remember that human rights are paramount. In fact, everything depends upon the establishment of the true relation between the individual and dull, inanimate property.

The house and its foundation are indissolubly connected, and we cannot think of one without the other. So, human rights and property rights are indissolubly connected. We cannot think of the one without the other as in the building of a house we must think of the foundation first and of the house as a superstructure, so in thinking of society we must necessarily think of human rights first and of property rights as resting upon human rights. He who talks of property rights as if they could exist without a regard for human rights, speaks as foolishly as one who would attempt to build a house without considering the foundation upon which it is to stand.

Happy the man to whom heaven has given a morsel of bread without laying him under the obligation of thanking any other for it than heaven itself.—Cervantes.

THE PRICE WE PAY.

From "The Coming Nation."

Why don't the steamers carry enough life boats?

Because they want the space for luxury and "features" that they can advertise. That's all.

A life boat doesn't cost much. Compared with the total cost of the vessel they cost nothing at all. They are about like the toothpicks on the dinner room table.

But they take up room.

There is plenty of room on the deck space of a vessel like this, 860 feet long, 98 feet wide—no end of room in which to stow no end of boats.

Yes; but the room is wanted for sun decks and promenade decks and "palm gardens" and "afternoon tea rooms" and parade spaces and "restaurants," and God knows what all, that has nothing to do with transporting passengers, but allows some adroit advertiser like J. Bruce Ismay to exploit the attractions of the line to the foolish society persons that pay the big money for the cabins de luxe.

Hence, keep down the number of life boats and put in the "features" and take the chances on drowning a thousand or so.

This is literally true, every word of it, and everybody that knows anything about steamers knows that it is true. And nobody knows it better than the officers who command these death traps, go to sea in them with their lives in their hands, and dare not for their jobs utter a word of protest.

"Look at our silk hangings!" says the agent, booming his line. "Look at our restaurant, our plush and our elevators!"

He doesn't say, "Look at our profits!" but that is what he is thinking about, and all the designers thought about, and all the managers thought about, and all the stock gamblers that control the thing ever think about.

Also, he does not say, "Look at the death's head grinning at the prow," but he might as well. It's there, all right.

It is not carelessness that sacrifices lives at sea or on railroads. There is always an attempt to shove the responsibility off upon some underpaid and overworked employee, and make him the "goat."

What sacrifices the lives and multiplies the horrors and shocks the world with disaster is not carelessness, but the seven times accursed system by which the world is trying at such vast cost to supply its daily needs.

REFUSE TO ARBITRATE.

International President Timothy Healy, in a communication to the local Stationary Firemen's Union, states that he conferred with President Cummerford and Secretary Harrahan of the International Steam Engineers' Union concerning the jurisdictional dispute between the engineers and firemen over the work at the Sutter Hotel plant of this city. Healy writes that Cummerford and Harrahan served notice upon him that the engineers would claim jurisdiction over the work and would refuse to submit the case to arbitration. The local firemen Tuesday night adopted resolutions refusing to submit any more jurisdictional disputes to arbitration and setting forth a determination to make a test case of the work in question, which is one of forty similar controversies with the engineers.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union is still vigorously prosecuting its campaign against the unfair dairies and urges upon all unionists the necessity of seeing to it that the man delivering milk to your home is in possession of a current working card. By observing the rule of asking for the card you can feel safe in being supplied by a fair dairy.

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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912.

"Genius, that power which dazzles mortal eyes,
Is oft but perseverance in disguise.
Continuous effort, of itself, implies,
In spite of countless falls, the power to rise.
'Twixt failure and success the point's so fine
Men sometimes know not when they touch the line.

Just when the pearl was waiting one more plunge,
How many a struggle has thrown up the sponge!"

Persons sending communications to the "Labor Clarion" for publication must give name and address, not necessarily for publication, but the editor must be in possession of name and address, otherwise no attention will be paid to them.

It is rumored that those who have been advocating the building of the San Diego exposition with non-union labor have made a mess of it financially, and that there is a strong probability that there will be no exhibition in that city in 1915.

We are in receipt of volume 1, number 1, of "The Union Label," published at Sacramento by Andrew F. Smith. It is a neat sixteen-page paper printed in magazine form and announces itself as "devoted to the interests of organized labor and the good of humanity." We wish the new publication success.

How many Titanics with millionaires on board to rouse the press of the country to protest must go down before Congress will pass the seamen's bill? What chance has the humble miner for legislation protecting his life, with no such influences working for its passage? How can ordinary wage workers hope to have laws passed protecting their lives? There will be plenty of men even after they are gone.

At the Council meeting last Friday night the law and legislative committee was instructed to consider the advisability of testing the constitutionality of the apportionment of state representatives made at the special session of the legislature. The matter came before the Council on motion of Acting Secretary Gallagher. The committee took this matter up at its meeting last night and discussed it, but it is understood no definite conclusion was arrived at, and further consideration will be given it by the committee.

Union men are frequently seen in heated discourses concerning unionism and its benefits who seldom purchase union label articles. Many such men really believe they are good union men because they pay their dues and do not take the places of other men while they are out on strike. The truth is, however, that when they purchase non-union goods they aid and assist those who do take the places of strikers and their conduct is just as deserving of condemnation as is the conduct of the open and above board non-unionist. It is six of one and a half dozen of the other.

FEDERATION OF FEDERATIONS.

At the convention of railway trades recently held in Kansas City a comprehensive plan of bringing the men engaged in this line of work was mapped out and adopted. An organization was formed based upon the plans thus outlined and preparations were made to in future meet the management of our great railway systems upon terms more favorable to the employees.

The Federation of Federations of Railway Employees is to be composed of bona fide national, international and brotherhood organizations of railway employees affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The aims of the organization are stated to be as follows:

First—To bring within this organization all railway employees.

Second—To shorten the hours of labor to eight (8) hours per day.

Third—To establish a minimum wage scale, for all employees in all branches of railway service.

Fourth—To bring about a national agreement, as we believe this will mean a more permanent and stable condition, acceptable to employee, employer and general public alike. The operation of railways, coming more and more under the supervision of the government, the standardization of freight and passenger rates, makes for the standardization of pay for employees on all roads. Hence the necessity of a national agreement, which may, if necessary, be divided into sections.

Fifth—To prevent strikes and lockouts whenever possible, and thus by concerted action reap the full benefit of their labor.

Provision is made for the establishment of an agreement committee, to be representative of the organizations comprising the federation, and vested with power to negotiate agreements with railroads, but all such agreements, before signed, must be submitted to a referendum vote of the affiliated membership, except in such instances as the agreement contains the plain conditions sought by the organization. If it should become necessary at any time to take a strike vote, affiliated organizations are to conduct the same in accordance with their own laws, when returns must be sent to executive council of the Federation of Federations, where the totals sent in by the various organizations will be compiled and a majority vote of the membership will be necessary to call a strike. The organization is to have power to levy assessments to cover all expenses the same to be levied upon a per capita basis.

No organization that has seceded or been expelled or suspended by this organization, the American Federation of Labor, or by any affiliated national, international, or brotherhood organizations, or any local that refuses to join the national, international or brotherhood of its trade, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in the organization, or in any local system federation under penalty of suspension of the body violating this law.

The organization recognizes the necessity of well defined jurisdiction lines and is to use its good offices at all times to settle jurisdiction disputes. When jurisdiction lines have been determined by the American Federation of Labor or by the Federation of Federations they are to be religiously enforced.

Assessments levied by the organization in support of strikes are to be of equal amount upon all members, and it is provided that the fund shall be under the supervision of the executive council and shall be used for the purpose of establishing commissaries which shall furnish provisions to strikers and those dependent upon them. Said provisions shall be distributed under the supervision of officers of local federations, records of distribution to be maintained and furnished the president of the Federation of Federations.

POLL TAX COMPLAINTS.

There is at the present time considerable complaint concerning the methods of collecting poll tax in this city and this State. We have received during the past few weeks a number of communications dealing with the question, all of them condemning the practice. The principal ground for complaint, however, seems to be the policy of employers holding out of the pay of their employees the \$2 for poll tax. This is being done by some employers without regard to whether the employee owes poll tax and without any demand having been made upon the employee for payment by the assessor's office. This conduct is not in conformity with the law, which reads as follows: "Section 3848, Political Code—Every person indebted to one who neglects or refuses, after demand, to pay a poll tax, becomes liable therefor, and must pay the same for such other person after service upon him by the collector of a notice in writing, stating the name of such person."

Thus, it is plain no employer has the right to hold out poll tax from the employees' pay until the collector has first demanded pay from the employee.

We have received word that some employers have been holding out of the pay of female employees \$2 for poll tax. Now as we understand the situation the law at the present time does not require that females pay this tax and that it only applies to male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years. If this view of the law be correct, and the statements made to us be bona fide, then there is a species of graft being carried on somewhere in this regard.

We have received a communication from one gentleman who claims that he is not a citizen of California and that while temporarily employed in an establishment in this city \$2 were withheld from his weekly pay for poll tax. This, it seems to us, is a most unjust and unreasonable procedure and should not be permitted. The victim, however, says: "What can I do about it? It would cost me considerably more than the \$2 to compel the return of the money, so that the only course left open to me seems to be to permit myself to be robbed and say nothing."

Another correspondent sends a letter to the "Labor Clarion" protesting against the methods of collecting this tax and heads it "Get-Rich-Quick Tactics." He complains that when he drew his pay he found in his envelope a poll tax receipt in lieu of \$2, and protests that at the very least notice should have been served upon him that the tax was due. This, he says, was not done, and that he is not a voter in this State and is really a citizen of Colorado.

There is absolutely no justice in such a tax. It is impossible to collect it from all who under the present law should pay it, so that the sensible thing to do is to abolish it entirely, and in this way wipe out a source of continual complaint and much injustice.

The California State Federation of Labor is at the present time circulating petitions for signatures with a view of taking advantage of the initiative law to submit a proposition to the voters of the State providing that section 12, of article XIII of the constitution be amended to read as follows: "No poll tax or head tax for any purpose whatsoever shall be levied or collected in the State of California."

All those who are opposed to such a tax and to the present methods of collecting it should see to it that these initiative petitions receive the required number of signatures and then get out and work with might and main for the constitutional amendment when submitted to the people.

This, we believe, is the most sensible way to wipe out this source of discontent and dissatisfaction with our poll tax law.

Fluctuating Sentiments

We have never been able to see any reason why one child should be born the master of another, without regard to qualifications. The laws which permit of inheritance certainly operate to make one child master of another—and we believe to the detriment of humanity as a whole. If each child born into the world, upon reaching maturity were compelled to struggle and strive equally with every other child, our progress would be more rapid than under present conditions. The world today has too many idlers and non-producers because of our inheritance laws. None except the incompetent—physical or mental—should be permitted to inherit great fortunes stored up by parents. Prevention would be hard to enforce, but the ingenuity of man would be found equal to the task.

There is a law of nature which no living thing can disobey, and progress—the struggle for existence. The blade of grass must struggle up through the ground, or die; the ferocious lion of the mountains must struggle for its food, or perish; the fish of the sea must swim in search of something to eat, or be wiped out of creation; man can no more escape this law than can other of God's creations. Rockefeller must use the muscles of his body or they will die for lack of use; he cannot employ someone else to use them for him, even though he does possess millions. We must all use our muscles, our brains and all our faculties or we cannot keep them. There is no escape from the consequences of the violation of this law, no matter who we are, where we be or how we scheme. It commands obedience and will collect its toll in the event of failure to comply.

The trade unionist hopes for the establishment of conditions where every child born into the world shall have a chance to be educated; he hopes for the establishment of a scheme of things which will enable the father to support the family, and send the child to school rather than to the factory; he hopes for such alterations in our industrial system as will make it impossible for the greedy members of society to prey upon the helplessness of our little ones for profit; he hopes to see the time come when murder, through child labor, in the name of industrial development, will be as severely punished as are other kinds of murder; he hopes for the dawning of a day when the mother will not be forced to leave her child to the tender mercies of strangers in order that she may help her husband to earn a living for the family. He is going to insist upon these changes until they shall have been accomplished.

Last Sunday while on a street car on our way to the office we noticed a small boy get on the car at a corner. There was something about him which attracted our attention. He wore a suit of overalls. He could not have weighed more than 50 pounds. His uniform and his face seemed to indicate that he worked around machinery of some kind. His age? We would not dare to hazard a guess, because there was upon his face a look of unutterable sadness, such as only the grinding wheel of misery, hardship, poverty, sorrow and care can inflict. Yet he could not have been other than a mere child. His appearance haunted us; we could not forget him. We wondered what he did, where he worked and why. The longer we looked at him the more we became disgusted with the conditions which would not only permit, but actually force such a child as this to earn, in slavery, the bread he must eat. A child in years, evidently an old man in experience.

Wit at Random

To die for the truth is not to die merely for one's faith, or one's country; it is to die for the world.—Cowper.

Luxury is the first, second and third of the ruin of republics. It is the vampire which soothes us into a fatal slumber while it sucks the life-blood of our veins.—Payson.

Willis—Then you think the office sometimes seeks the man?

Gillis—You bet! Our office has spent five thousand dollars trying to find our last cashier.—Puck.

"John, I smell liquor on your breath. How do you account for it?"

"There is only one way in which it can be accounted for, my dear. You are standing too close to me."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He had appealed to the doctor for aid. "Do you stammer all the time?" asked the man of science.

"N-n-n-n-no," he sputtered, "I only st-st-stammer when I t-t-t-talk."

Fond Father—Yes, Johnny, when the millennium is come the lamb can lay down with the lion in perfect safety.

Little Johnny (doubtingly)—I suppose that's so, but I'd rather be the lion, just the same.

"You, there, in the overalls!" shouted the cross-examining lawyer, "how much are you paid for telling untruths?"

"Less than you are," retorted the witness, "or you'd be in overalls, too."

"Thomas," said the mother severely, "some one has taken a piece of gingercake out of the pantry."

Thomas blushed guiltily. "O, Thomas!" she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you."

"It ain't, all," replied Tommy, "part of it's in Elsie."—National Monthly.

A gentleman from London was invited to go for "a day's snipe-shooting" in the country. The invitation was accepted, and host and guest shouldered guns and sallied forth in quest of game.

After a time a solitary snipe arose, and promptly fell to the visitor's first barrel.

The host's face fell also. "We may as well return," he remarked, gloomily, "for that was the only snipe in the neighborhood."

The bird had afforded excellent sport to all his friends for six weeks.—Tit-Bits.

There were several people in the shop when the stranger entered, and so he addressed them at large. "Any of you drive up here in a trap?"

"Yes," said Farmer Crabbe, "I did. Why?"

"An old grey horse in the trap?"

"Yes, but—"

"And an elderly lady on the seat?"

"That's right; but—"

"I suppose she can manage the old horse?"

"Rather; I just think she could! Why, she's drove him since he was a two-year-old."

"Oh," said the stranger, "then it's all right. I merely asked because the grey horse has started up the street like a scarified mad bullock, and the old lady's hanging on to the back of the trap, screaming 'Murder'! Still, if she can manage him, of course there's no use getting excited over it. How's the price of taters down your way?"

Miscellaneous

AND SIX PET DOGS WERE SAVED. By Michael McGovern.

(According to press reports six dogs were saved from the Titanic wreck, ladies having smuggled them wrapped up as children.)

After the crash and amidst the rush
On the great Titanic—half immersed—
The order rang 'fore the maddening crush—
"The women and children must go first."
And men stood back while some ladies fair,
With poodles concealed as children, craved
For life and pity and special care,
And so themselves and their dogs were saved.

'Tis sad to think that with boats half fill'd,
While struggling people in anguish cried
For help, till the waves their moans had still'd,
And others sank with the ship and died;
While hundreds of precious souls went down—
That ladies of fashion there were found
Who saved pet dogs 'neath a cloak or gown,
While humans floating nearby were drown'd.

Could sordid class and enormous wealth
God's love from a woman's heart efface.
That there with death she would bring by stealth
Her dog disguised in a baby's place—
That she, her "Fido" would wrap within
A jeweled robe or a costly fur,
While down to death went women and men—
And happy felt that she saved her cur.

But honor points to a woman's name,
Which sacrilege will forbid us give
With those of the dogs. That lady's fame
Among immortals should ever live.
She stood behind with her husband love
And offers to save herself she waived,
While round her women in panic strove
For life and their six pet canines saved.

STANDARDS OF THE COMMON PEOPLE. By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There probably never was a time when the people demanded of men such high standards in the matter of acquiring position and wealth. The recent investigations in business and political life have set up ideals which are rapidly becoming the criterions by which men judge of real success. It does not matter who the man may be or what may have been his position in social life—if his actions cannot be harmonized with the standards set up by the people, he simply consigns himself to the hell of the unrespected and the morally unfit.

It is of interest to note that these high standards sprang from the common people. They have not come from the leisured class, that element in society from which we have a right to expect these standards. The rugged morality of the masses is again asserting itself, and the high and mighty ones are bound to pay their tribute of respect.

There is being aroused a new consciousness of man's duty toward his fellow man. No longer can men violate contracts with impunity. No longer may they play the "baby act" when they disregard agreements. Not that these things are never attempted, but the changed feeling in this respect has compelled a stricter adherence to truth and honor.

Hopeful, then, are the signs of the times, both for the employer and the employee. When men have the consciousness that every agreement will be lived up to, that every promise will be fulfilled, even though there may be a measure of sacrifice in the fulfilling, then shall we have built a foundation upon which may be erected a superstructure which shall stand the test of time.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Locomotive Engineers' Situation.

The controversy existing between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Eastern railways involving a wage increase, appears to have arrived at a critical stage. United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill and Judge Martin J. Knapp of the United States Commerce Court are endeavoring to mediate between the two forces, and it is understood that the railways have agreed to take under consideration the suggestions offered by the two gentlemen mentioned. It is reported that the railroads prefer to submit the entire matter to an arbitration board rather than to accept mediation. Conferences have been arranged for and it is hoped that some basis can be arrived at upon which to perfect an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

Amending Post Office Bill.

Congressman Murdock of Kansas has offered an amendment to the post office appropriation bill providing that "magazines, periodicals and other regularly issued publications in raised characters for the use of the blind, which contain no advertisements and for which no subscription fee is charged, will be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage." Another amendment was also introduced by Congressman Dodds of Michigan providing, in part, that periodical publications issued under the auspices of a benevolent or fraternal society or order organized under the lodge system, and having a bona fide membership of not less than 1,000 persons, or by or under the auspices of a trade union shall be admitted to the mails as second class matter, and the postage thereon to be the same as on other second class matter, with the provision that such periodical publications being permitted to carry advertising matter must not be designed or published primarily for advertising purposes. It is also provided that these publications shall be limited to copies mailed to members, exchanges and bona fide subscribers together with 10 per cent of such circulation in addition as sample copies. It is further provided that the publications referred to must appear at least four times a year.

Government Negligent.

The Senatorial investigation into the matter of the Titanic catastrophe has brought out the fact that government transports are no better equipped with life-saving apparatus than was the Titanic. It is understood that the Navy Department proposes to immediately correct this condition of affairs and equip all government vessels with adequate safeguards in order that the passengers and crew on all vessels will be protected in case of accident.

Join International Longshoremen.

The O'Connell Assembly, a Knights of Labor organization of Boston, of over 900 members, has transferred its affiliation to the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L. The Provident Longshoremen's Union of Boston, an independent organization since 1847, with a membership of over 500, has also applied to the International Association of Longshoremen for a charter.

Trade Unions and the Law.

Reynold's Newspaper says: "The importance of recent law cases in which trade union funds have been involved is not escaping the attention of the higher trade union organizations, and steps are being taken to cope with the situation. Instruction classes in trade union law are to be held in London, and later at all the chief towns, at which executive and branch officials of trade unions will attend. The first lecture is entitled,

'The Attitude of English Law Toward Trade Unionism,' and will be in the nature of a general historic survey of the varying attitude of the law officers to trade unions during the last century. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and representatives of all the trade unions will also hold a conference simultaneously to this meeting to consider the position arising out of the Trades Dispute Act and the Osborne judgment. The position of the trade union members of the Labor party who expect their organization to provide the expenses incidental to holding a seat in Parliament has been rendered very precarious indeed by the Osborne judgment. The failure of the Government to pass a satisfactory amending act has intensified a serious situation which has grown out of the failure of the voluntary parliamentary levies instituted by unions to enable them to meet the organizing and registration expenses of holding constituencies. For instance, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has overdrawn its account on this voluntary fund by \$5,000, and its members are warned in a recent report that unless funds are soon forthcoming the seats held by George Barnes, M. P., and Charles Duncan, M. P., will have to be relinquished."

Corerom Bill Reported.

The famous corerom bill, the measure that is intended to put a stop to the slavery of women in foundries, has been favorably reported by the committee on labor of the Massachusetts legislature. It has been desperately fought by concerns now employing women in their iron foundries. The bill provides rules relating to the structure and location of rooms, the emission of fumes and gases from ovens, and the weight women shall be allowed to lift. It is also provided that the State inspectors of health shall enforce any rules made in accordance with the provisions of the act, and a penalty of not less than \$25 and not more than \$500 is provided for violations.

Inquiry on Cost of Living.

The Senate has passed a bill providing for an international investigation of the causes and remedies of the high cost of living. The bill authorizes the President to invite foreign governments to participate in a conference to promote an inquiry into this subject throughout the world, and provides for the participation of the United States in the investigation.

Strike Progressing.

The strike in the New York mills of 5,000 cotton workers is being continued with unabated vigor, notwithstanding that the manufacturers are endeavoring in every way to intimidate the strikers. No desertions have occurred and great sacrifices are being made by those who are unemployed on account of the contest. The knitters of Utica are also on strike for the reinstatement of the president of their union and against the blacklisting by employers of workmen in the knitting industry.

Legien Speaks Before House.

Carl Legien, who is now making a speaking tour of the United States under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a short speech before the members of the Lower House in Congress on Saturday, April 20th. Chairman W. B. Wilson of the Labor Committee made the motion for a recess in order that Mr. Legien might address the House, the usual custom being followed in the motion. The following is Mr. Legien's address, which was delivered in German and translated by his secretary, Mr. Baumiester: "Permit me to state that the organized workers do not only stand for progress in their respective countries, but also are the

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WAITERS' UNION No. 30
61 TURK STREET

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THE
UNION
BUTTON



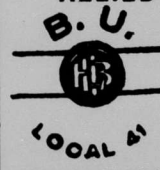
WAITRESSES' UNION No. 40
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COOKS' UNION No. 44
330 KERNY STREET

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BARTENDERS' UNION No. 41
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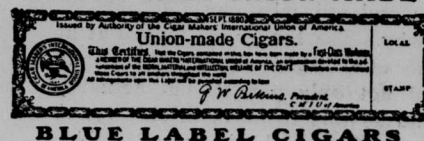
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strongest advocates of peace among nations. Our party in the German Reichstag has often brought pressure upon the Government to avert war by getting into friendly communication with our neighboring countries. Our party has consistently opposed the policy of increasing armaments. The labor movement the world over aims to bring about universal peace instead of allowing nations to rival with each other in securing the latest weapons to murder each other. Our labor movement has for years furthered legislation for the protection of workers, education, and the general uplift of humanity. We are full of hope when we note that the same efforts are being directed in every civilized land. Such legislation fosters good will and peace among nations, and will make it possible for the human race to achieve the highest state of civilization. Again, I thank you." At the banquet tendered Mr. Legien on the evening of the 18th by the Central Labor Union of Washington he was presented with a gold watch as a memento of his visit in the capital city.

Fifty-four-Hour Bill Signed.

Governor Dix has signed the fifty-four hour bill for women and children employed in factories and manufacturing establishments in the State of New York. The securing of the shorter work week is directly attributable to the activities of the State Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers.

Department of Labor.

Congressman Wilson, chairman of the House committee on labor, and leader of the labor group, reported to the House on Saturday, April 20th, H. R. 22,913, to create a Department of Labor, with amendments, accompanied by a favorable report (No. 575) and the bill and report were referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union. It is thought this bill will be favorably acted upon by the House before the adjournment of the present session.

"Gag Rule" in Bill.

Congressman Prouty of Iowa is author of a bill which has been reported out of the District of Columbia committee. The first portion of the bill is excellent, but other portions are vicious. Section one provides that persons lobbying in Congress for hire must disclose that fact and indicate by whom they are employed. This section is not objectionable, and might produce good results, but the second section would, if adopted, enact into law a "gag rule" similar to the executive orders issued by ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft relative to the activities of civil service employees. The section reads: "It shall be unlawful for employees of the Government or of the District of Columbia, including policemen and firemen, to give, promise or contribute any money or thing of value for lobbying through Congress for their benefit, and any promise or contract to so contribute is hereby declared void as against public policy." This section is extremely vicious and ought to be and probably will be defeated. The idea that an employee, simply because he may be in the Government service, should be deprived of his natural rights, is not a popular one, and no doubt Congressman Prouty will eventually be apprised of this fact by his constituent trade unionists of Des Moines, Iowa.

BASEBALL HEROES.

Shopping for baseball suits for her boys, a lady lately found at one of the large department stores of Boston that only suits with blue stockings were forthcoming, but as she had been sternly admonished to bring home only suits with red stockings, the clerk consented to go to a fresh importation not yet put on sale and rout out hosiery of the required hue. He then explained that every boy who came to his counter insisted on having red stockings.

Innocently the mother asked why. One would suppose a few would like blue. The answer of course was that the famous Red Sox, as the members of the baseball team are called, are the objects of admiring regard on the part of every little boy in Boston. Hero worship like this was never stronger in the breast of the ancient Greek, who made of his hero something more than human. The modern boy thinks of the baseball champion as a creature far beyond the limitations of ordinary humanity; and as the king can do no wrong, so to the small devotee every trait of character betrayed by some gesture, something in the bearing or acts of his hero, as he beholds him from afar, is evidence of what true manliness must be. These players then become in some sort mentors of the time and the influence that rests with them, both as men and gentlemen, is not only an honor, but a grave charge. To an appreciable extent the ideals of youth are formed on these athletic, heroic models of the diamond, that field of potentially peaceful conquests, as the ideals of youth have always been modeled to a large degree on the victors of their day.

The men who play baseball splendidly must be manly men in several good senses of the word, in self-command, in straight, abstemious living, in mental qualities of energy and endurance, and in the long run they must be fellows who know how to take defeat well and turn it to victory next time. There are many things about the game that make for admirable virtues in growing youth, and as these winners of almost fabulous financial reward, which today substitutes the crown of wild olive, realize their opportunity to set a right, brotherly wise example they will become benefactors of the hour in more ways than one.

Indeed the many stories of the baseball hero which find place in magazines always show him one who has a strong sense of square dealing, of courage and of facing difficulty with common sense and pluck; and it is conceivable therefore even to one who has never followed the flash of the white sphere across the heads of the crowd, or wherever it does go when it is batted for a home run, it would appear that the baseball champion must be a chap of commendable quality whom it will do no harm at all for the small boy, too often left exclusively to petticoat government in father's business absorption, to imitate in some degree.

TO ACQUIRE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The House committee on interstate commerce has reported favorably a bill providing that the Government shall acquire by condemnation or otherwise the express companies, which are to be operated, if the bill becomes a law, as an adjunct to the Postoffice Department. This measure was originally fathered by Congressman Lewis, coal miner, of Maryland. The action of the committee, however, has been overshadowed by the adoption of the rule which makes this subject in order as an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill in the House, now pending before that body. It provides for the establishment of a parcels post and postal express to be administered by the Postmaster General and operated through the present facilities of the express companies.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held on Tuesday, April 30th, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Mynetta Smith, pianist; Mrs. C. M. Hamann, pianist; Harry Scott, cornet; Wilhelm Habermalz, drums, were admitted to membership upon examination.

Transfers deposited: Ego. D'Allatour, violin, Local No. 47; J. B. Vishnan, violin, Local No. 29; Geo. Barrett, trombone, Local 400; G. E. Metcalfe, piano, Local No. 99; Frederic Muriset, oboe, Local No. 103.

B. Yunker left this week for Kansas City, where he will remain some time.

President Greenbaum has appointed the following committee to handle the annual picnic. The chairman requests members of the committee to attend the first meeting on Tuesday next at 2:15 p. m., in the committee rooms: A. J. Giacomini, chairman; W. H. Lee, E. A. Gorman, Frank Peckham, W. Fabris, M. Fogel, S. Greene, Geo. Ruge, Gerald Kenny, H. Bellman, J. H. Cray, W. A. Belard, W. I. Schafer, Geo. J. Price, Frank Hyman.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held at headquarters Thursday, May 9th, at 1 p. m. sharp. Business of importance will be transacted. The appeal of Clarke Wilson, from a decision rendered by the board of directors, will be heard at this meeting. Members are requested to attend.

BOYCOTT UNION MUSICIANS.

Secretary Owen Miller of the American Federation of Musicians is authority for the statement that the colonel of the infantry company of the state militia stationed in St. Louis has instituted an official boycott against the union musicians of St. Louis by refusing to rent the armory hall to parties employing union musicians. The Central Trades and Labor Union took the matter up, and an investigation developed that the armory is owned by private individuals, but on the supposition that it was public property no taxes have been levied against the real estate. It was found that the State appropriates \$50,000 per year for the maintenance of this armory, and the city about \$10,000 more, the Government furnishing the other accessories. Organized labor is aroused at this condition of affairs.

OPEN SHOP IN SPOKANE.

The Contractors' Association of Spokane, Wash., has declared for the open-shop in the building trades and preparations are being made by both sides for a bitter struggle. The Central Labor Council of Spokane has issued a statement to the public in which it states that the workers desire peace and harmony, but giving warning that if a fight is forced upon them it will be prosecuted to the bitter end and that hostilities will not cease until every open shop contractor has been brought to terms. Indications are that there is to be a bitter fight.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES INCLUDED.

The judiciary committee has favorably reported a bill granting to the civilian employees of the United States the right to receive compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment. The bill recites that the United States shall be liable to its civilian employees whose compensation is or probable earnings are less than at the rate of \$3000 per annum, including as well those employed under the Isthmian Canal Commission and by the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, for an injury or death by accident arising out of or in the course of the injured person's employment.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE
 1256 MARKET ST. S.F. CAL.
 RECOMMENDED BY THE EXPERTS
 SEND FOR LITERATURE

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 26, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved with correction, that \$250 be inserted instead of \$200 as donation to "Home Rule in Taxation League."

Credentials—Cloak Makers—Joe Gail, vice L. Salinger. Bakers No. 24—S. K. Leman, Jack Zamford, vice Fred Briscoe and Richard Winter. Waitresses No. 48—Miss Anna Greer, vice Edith Reynolds. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From A. F. of L., in relation to the dispute of Newspaper Solicitors with Publishers' Association. From Commissioner-General Keefe, Bureau of Immigration, acknowledging receipt of Council's communication relative to H. R. Bill 13,500. From Senators Penrose and Works, acknowledging receipt of Council's request for legislation. From Attorney Henry B. Lister, inclosing copy of Judge Deasy's opinion in sustaining a demurrer in the case of Irvine Bros. charging a picket with a criminal contempt of court. From Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, editorial on Socialist methods vs. trade union methods. From International Labor Day Federation. From I. B. E. W., stating terms under which Electrical Workers not affiliated with international body may be reinstated. From State Bureau of Labor Statistics, copy of report for six months ending January 1, 1912.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Horseshoers No. 25, request for a boycott on the Ferry Stables, 57 Clay street. From Upholsters' Union No. 28, requesting assistance relative to local dealers purchasing the product of Japanese concern in Berkeley. From Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Crafts, requesting the assistance of the Council in unionizing cafeterias.

Referred to League for the Protection of the Unemployed—From Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5, indorsing resolution introduced by Branch No. 3, in relation to a re-canvass of the unemployed in this city.

Communication received from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, stating that its differences with Excelsior Dairy had been settled, and requesting Council to raise the boycott from said firm. Moved that the request be complied with; motion carried.

Communication from Peter W. Collins, secretary of the International Electrical Workers' Union, giving reasons for his resigning from office in the Brotherhood was received; it was moved that the communication be read; motion lost—66 in favor, 74 against.

Communication received from the Office Employees' Union, inclosing copy of resolution and requesting that the same be read and copy forwarded to "Organized Labor." Moved that the request be complied with; motion carried.

Communication from Musicians' Union No. 6, requesting Council's co-operation in relation to city maintaining three municipal park bands was received, and it was moved that the Council reaffirm its indorsement of Musicians' project; motion carried.

Communication received from Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, requesting Council to urge the passage of the eight-hour bill, H. R. Bill 9061. Moved that the request be complied with and that secretary telegraph Representatives if necessary; motion carried.

Special Order of Business—Delegate Tveitmoe moved that the special order set for 9 p. m., namely, report of directors of Hall Association, be postponed until 9:30, and that the Council

take up and consider the report on investigation of the San Diego free speech fight; motion carried. Secretary read the report, which was very lengthy. The "Labor Clarion" will print abstracts from it and repetition is unnecessary. Moved that ten thousand copies of the report be printed and distributed among trade unionists and business houses in San Francisco. Amendment, that the sum of \$100 be appropriated to have copies printed. Amendment lost and the original motion carried. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion and amendment.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$10 to the striking textile workers of Fall River, Mass.; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Report of League for the Protection of the Unemployed received as progressive and filed.

New Business—Delegate A. J. Gallagher submitted resolution requesting the law and legislative committee to inquire into the constitutionality of apportionment of State Legislature at its last session, and to make recommendations thereon. On motion the resolution was referred to the law and legislative committee.

Unfinished Business—Moved that the hearing of the report of the directors of Hall Association be postponed for one week and be made a special order of business for 9:30 next Friday evening; motion carried.

Receipts—Glass Blowers, \$12; Stereotypers No. 29, \$4; Plumbers No. 442, \$20; Garment Cutters, \$2; Pattern Makers, \$6; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Sugar Workers, \$4; Bindery Women, \$8; Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Gas and Water Workers, \$12. Total, \$88.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$8; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Wm. T. Bonsor, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; Herman Gutstadt, secretary "Home Rule in Taxation League," \$50; Paul Scharrenberg, \$44; O. A. Tveitmoe, \$44; O'Connell & Davis, stationery, \$5.40. Total, \$259.40.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Acting Secretary.

HELPING THE HATTERS.

A letter from Martin Lawler, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, contains the following:

"There are yet a few large manufacturers who continue to fight for open-shop conditions, and the Crofut & Knapp Co., a non-union concern of South Norwalk, Connecticut, is leading those few manufacturers. So far, they have made a very poor success of the open shop, and with the aid of organized labor and a demand for our union label, we hope to have them again in the union ranks and using the union label in the near future."

UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the League for the Protection of the Unemployed last Saturday night communications were read from several central councils concerning the unemployed situation.

The secretary reported having forwarded postcards to central councils throughout the country for distribution.

The detailed report of the canvass of Labor Council unions was read, showing that at the present time there are about 7500 unemployed men in these unions. This does not include building trades unions.

A communication from the Governor was read in which he stated that the request of the league for a re-canvass had been referred to Commissioner McLaughlin.

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Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye

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Bottled

Soft
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AND
Mineral
Water

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When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet.
Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

KATHERINE GREY and Her Company in "Above the Law" (Next Week Only); AIDA OVERTON WALKER and Company of 10; LESTER, America's Premier Ventriloquist; FOUR HOLLOWAYS, Trick Cyclists on the Tight Wire; JOHNNY FORD, THE HARVEY and DE VORA TRIO; ROSINA CASSELLI and Her Chihuahua Dogs; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—TOOTS PAKA and Her Hawaiians.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

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CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

THE COST OF LIVING.

By the American Economic League.

Our different communities, in fact all throughout the civilized world, men seem to be all wrought up over the high cost of living. There are no scarcity of reasons given for, or of remedies proposed against, this upward tendency that seems to possess our food products.

If we make inquiry among the laboring, business and transportation men, we will be surprised to find that they are not getting suddenly and violently rich. Some of them will tell you that perhaps the cold storage man is "copping all the graft," but as for them they are, as a general thing, struggling along with about the same or a less rate of profit than they formerly got when prices were lower. The cold storage man, when his attention is not distracted by the strenuousness of the pure food man, will likely tell you he lives as far away from Easy Street as ever.

However this may be, all these poor fellows have their troubles. Even the laborer, for whom we all have lasting respect and sympathy, and for whom we are willing to do anything except, as Tolstoi hinted, "get off his back," seems to be getting no large share of the enhanced price of food products, so we will, for the time being, leave them to their misery and their "meats fit for repentance"—the only kind of meat not controlled by the Beef Trust.

Let us go into the realms of supposition for a brief period. Let us suppose a state of society in which the cost of living was very high, but where the spirit of justice and the attribute of common sense was abundant, and that men would introduce a system by which no one could receive a share in production except such as might come to them for the performance of useful service. Where no special privilege could be acquired; where no tariffs, high or low, were permitted to vex or prohibit the natural desire of men to exchange, and where speculation in land was not permitted to enslave labor and dull the spirit of enterprise; where every laborer, merchant or other factor in the great business of producing things could have equal opportunity to the great storehouse of wealth—the land.

With such a system in operation, the laborer would not have to work for others for less wages than he could earn working for himself on free land, and from my experience with laborers his wages would increase, because there is no man who knows the worth of his labor better than the laborer himself—when he is independent.

The merchant, having no special privilege to hope for, and finding that success could only come from an extra display of sagacity and business acumen, would become a real merchant in that he would not only strive to push his goods into other markets, but would see to it that the best products of other markets were displayed on his counters. This also would have a tendency to increase the wages of laborers, in not only making a greater demand for laborers at home, but in inducing the foreign laborer to stay on his own job.

The transportation man, knowing all special privilege impossible of attainment, would become a real common carrier. He would know the best way for him to head off competition was to give better and cheaper service than any competitor might be capable of. He would find this a much better and cheaper plan of competition than to compete, as he has to now, for the favor of this or that "powerful senator," or this or that, not too scrupulous legislature. If, as many think, however, the right of common carrier is a special privilege of itself, let us suppose this transportation man changed into a government employee. As such, the worry of providing a "fixed rate" of discriminations, and an elaborate schedule of rebates, would be lifted from his shoulders, and he could become a real transportation man, because he would have the strength of government to

back up his schemes of betterment or economy.

Let us go a little further. With special privilege in land abolished, the laborer, the manufacturer, or the merchant, would have no "first cost price" to pay for the land on which he would locate. He would have nothing to pay except the yearly rental value of his site. As this would fully meet all the requirements of government, it would not be necessary for government to continue the methods of the highwayman or sneak thief in procuring revenue. Under this plan, the humble home, the manufacturing plant, with its machinery, the warehouse and the goods stored therein, would be entirely free from taxation.

This freeing of the land, and freeing of labor products from taxation, would also tend to increase the laborer's wages, as would the freeing of trade. The possible economics resulting from the competition of real merchants and transportation men would increase his wages by lowering the cost of the things he must have to live.

In this ideal state it seems that "the old order of things" will get a decided shaking up. The laborer who formerly "got his" going and coming in the neck—would see "things coming his way" in increased wages on one hand, and decreased cost of living on the other.

AT THE ORPHEUM.

Katherine Grey, the eminent emotional actress, will appear at the Orpheum next week only. This is Miss Grey's first season in vaudeville and she is scoring heavily in the one-act play "Above the Law." Miss Grey is a San Francisco girl who has achieved fame as a dramatic star through sheer ability. She has been successfully associated with the late Richard Mansfield and other bright geniuses of the stage and her last appearance in this city was four years ago when she successfully starred at the head of her own company in the best play Clyde Fitch ever wrote, "The Truth." Aida Overton Walker, accompanied by nine lieutenants, eight dusky chorus girls and a colored comedian, will offer a musical melange that is pretentious, melodious and altogether entertaining. Miss Walker gained an enviable reputation as a comedienne and dancer while co-star with Williams and Walker, and since her advent in vaudeville she has added to the laurels already gained. In her present vehicle she sings with the able assistance of her chorus and she and her comedian manage to get a great deal of fun out of the skit without resorting to horse play. The setting is elaborate and the locale is Porto Rico. In her final number Miss Walker gives a perfect imitation of her late husband, the famous colored comedian George Walker. Lester, America's Premier Ventriloquist, and the winner of international fame with the assistance of a wooden figure of a man, performs the most remarkable act of the kind ever witnessed. He throws his voice about while drinking and smoking and the closest observation fails to detect the slightest movement of his lips. The Holloways, acrobatic and trick cyclists on the tight wire, are said to be the only performers who climb a "triplet" bicycle balanced on a tight wire. They perform feats on the wire that are considered daring and sensational on the ground, and relieve the thrills of their act by the introduction of really good comedy. Next week will be the last of the eccentric dancer Johnny Ford; the Harvey and De Vora Trio; Rosina Casselli and her Chihuahua dogs, and Toots Paka and her Hawaiian Company.

It was a faithful Swede girl who, when the winter was coldest and the furnace was not working right, was admonished by her mistress to take an iron to bed with her to warm it. In the morning the kindly woman asked Lena how it worked. "Pritty gude," she said, "Ah had it almost warm by morning."

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Deposits December 30th, 1911.....\$46,205,741.40
Total Assets\$48,837,024.24

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Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

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MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets. For receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.


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MAY, 1912

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†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2330 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Molr	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	*Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(23)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(95)	*Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(1)	Miller & Miller	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	532 Commercial
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(136)	Panama Press	268 Market
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First

(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(226)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(114)	Universal Press	249 Minna
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin & Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	50 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(108)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(47)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560 Sacramento
	Galloway Litho. Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the meeting last Sunday the following local officers were nominated for the ensuing term, to be voted upon at the regular election to be held on Wednesday, May 15th: For president, Frank J. Bonnington and Benjamin Schonhoff; first vice-president, Daniel P. O'Connell; second vice-president, James M. Speegle; secretary-treasurer, George S. Hollis and Leo Michelson; executive committee (three to be elected), J. V. Tonkin, D. W. McAleese, R. V. Stanfield, J. J. O'Rourke and L. A. Bickell; reading clerk, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes; trustee, James W. Mullen; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Hartman and T. F. McGowan; auditing committee, Winfield Scott, Val Hanlon, F. F. Bebergall and C. B. Crawford; delegates to the Cleveland convention (four to be elected), George C. Thrasher, F. F. Bebergall, James W. Mullen, R. O. Kennard, C. F. Wolters, J. J. Livingston, D. C. Francis, H. Tilley, William Groom, J. A. Prentiss, T. W. Kelly; alternate delegates, C. S. Van Sandt, J. A. Morse, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, J. D. Laing; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, E. E. Porter, F. Guinee, Leo Michelson and George S. Hollis; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council (ten to be elected), C. H. Parker, J. W. Mullen, H. M. Alexander, E. E. Porter, W. N. Mappin, Benjamin Schonhoff, George S. Hollis, H. Heidelberg, Leo Michelson, Frank J. Bonnington; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League, C. H. Parker, J. K. Phillips, Paul Trefz. A canvassing board was elected as follows: Virgil Sawyer, H. E. Bennett, J. F. Finnegan, J. H. Kenny, C. W. Thomas, Val Hanlon, C. A. Ross and William J. Coffey.

An adjourned meeting of the union will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Labor Temple, much business having been left on the desk at the hour of adjournment last Sunday. Among the matters to be considered next Sunday will be the report of the committee appointed to investigate charges against certain members, a report of the propaganda committee, a report of the convention committee, and the arbitration committee. Two amendments to our laws will also be considered at this meeting, one limiting the tenure in office of local officers and another providing that candidates for office shall swear or affirm that they do not belong to any combination contrary to law before becoming eligible to have names placed upon the local ballot.

Owing to the fact that arbitration proceedings with the publishers were not completed until after the expiration of the arbitration agreement, the union's committee was instructed not to proceed further with the present proposition which involves arbitrating a point calling for the nullification of our constitution and by-laws.

William Armstrong, a well-known member of No. 21, died in Berkeley last Monday night. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged sixty-five years. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at the parlors of the Truman Undertaking Company, 1919 Mission street.

J. J. O'Rourke announces the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the executive committee.

It is announced that D. G. Francis, T. W. Kelly and J. A. Prentiss have withdrawn from the race for delegates to the International convention at Cleveland in August. Each gentleman, it is understood, withdrew in the interest of the progressive cause, so that the vote of those favoring a change in international affairs might be concentrated rather than scattered.

Tommy Hartman has declined the nomination for sergeant-at-arms.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker). No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343, Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following trade unionists have died: James H. Huffman of the machinists, Frederick Carle of the beer bottlers, William Armstrong of the printers, Peter Dold and Maurice C. Jacobs of the millmen, Fritz W. Thelander of the bricklayers, F. P. Barnett of the pavers, Ernest Albert of the brewery workers, James Burns of the marine firemen.

J. O. O'Callaghan and W. H. McCune, respectively president and secretary of the California Drug Clerks' Association, both of this city, visited Stockton last week in the interest of their organization and attended the meeting of the local union in that city. An effort is to be made to have the state laws so amended as to require that applicants for certificates as druggists must be graduates of a recognized school of pharmacy.

Business Agent M. J. McGuire of the boiler makers went up to Eureka on official business last Tuesday morning.

Cooks' Union No. 44 nominated officers for the ensuing term last night. Nominations, however do not close until May 16th. The election will occur Wednesday, June 26th.

An enjoyable outing of the Drum Corps of the Butchers' Union was held at Biggio Park last Sunday. The affair was well attended and the day was spent in athletic games and sports.

A considerable sum of money was raised for W. F. Meyer, a disabled member of the Molders' Union, as a result of the benefit entertainment and ball given by the Molders' Drum Corps at Eagles' Hall on Saturday night.

The executive committee of the Beer Bottlers' Union has recommended that all branches nominate officers in May for the election to be held in June, at which time two delegates will be elected to the international convention to be held in Denver in September.

Business Agent Dwyer reported to the United Laborers' Union at the weekly meeting that he had interviewed every contractor for the construction of the Geary street road and had obtained a promise from each that only union labor will be employed.

Headquarters of the Bartenders' Union will be changed to Pythian Castle, Valencia, near Market street, about May 15th. The union paid \$30 in sick benefits at the last meeting.

The Tailors' Union is meeting with considerable success in having its agreement signed by the employers and a number of shops have been added to the list during the past week.

The Label Section held a meeting on Wednesday night last at which the question of holding another window union label display was discussed, and it was determined that such an exhibition should be held during September.

W. L. Wilson and James Thomas, who will represent Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 at the annual convention of the International Union to be held at Hale Springs, Tenn., June 17th, have been instructed by their union to use every effort to bring the 1915 convention to San Francisco. M. J. Silk and Hugh Frost have been chosen alternate delegates to the convention.

The Panama-Pacific International Exhibition Company has filed its acceptance of the compensation provisions of the Roseberry law with the State Industrial Accident Board.

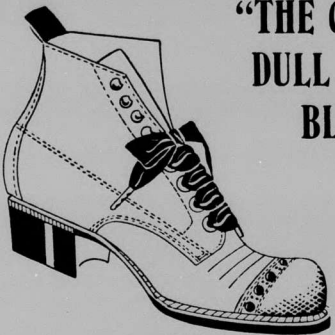
The executive committee of the Labor Council at its meeting Monday, May 6th, will take up the complaint of Upholsterers' Union No. 28 against a Japanese factory in Berkeley that is making furniture and upholstered goods and disposing of the same in a number of stores of this city. The committee has discussed the matter informally and it will present a report to the Council that will contain the names of all the dealers in this city and in Oakland who are handling the products of the Japanese.

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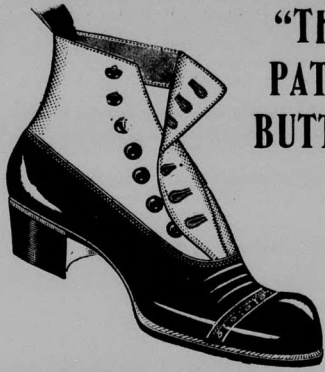
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RAILROAD COMMISSION'S ORDER.

It has come to the attention of the Railroad Commission that certain public utilities of the State, particularly telephone, gas, electric and power companies, have raised their rates since October 10, 1911, as to service over which this commission has jurisdiction, contrary to the provisions of the Public Utilities Act. This act provided that these utilities shall charge rates not to exceed those in effect on October 10, 1911, and that their schedules which they are directed to file with the commission shall show the rates actually in effect as to all their patrons on said day. These provisions apply as to all rates over which this commission has jurisdiction, including rates for all service in unincorporated territory, all telephone toll rates, and all telephone exchange rates insofar as the exchange or suburban service connected therewith covers territory outside the limits of an incorporated city or town.

The provisions concerning October 10, 1911, were inserted in the Public Utilities Act for the purpose of preventing the public utilities from raising their rates before the Railroad Commission could assume jurisdiction and to prevent the very thing which some of the public utilities are now trying to do.

This commission has accordingly made its general order No. 17, directing the public utilities to cease immediately any charges in such cases in excess of those in effect on October 10, 1911, and directing the utilities to file with the commission a list of all overcharges since March 23, 1912, the effective date of the Public Utilities Act. If any increases have been made in your territory the commission desires to have its attention called to the matter.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

By Charles R. Detrick, Secretary.

PASS IMMIGRATION BILL.

The Senate, on Friday, April 19th, passed the immigration bill, which imposes the educational test and otherwise provides for restrictive immigration. The head tax was increased from \$4 to \$5. An exception is made in the case of "all aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping religious persecution." This bill follows very closely the lines of the House bill.

LONGSHOREMEN'S CONVENTION.

President John Kean has left for the city of Tacoma, where the fifth annual convention of the Pacific Coast International Longshoremen's Association will meet on May 6th, as per call of Secretary J. A. Madsen of Portland. The call for the convention contains the following:

"It will be the most important gathering ever held on the Pacific Coast. It is necessary for your local to participate because several decided and far-reaching changes are sure to be presented for adoption.

"No other organization has as good a chance to co-operate and assist one another as we have, and we can bring about the desired result by getting together. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, and it would be an act of injustice to our membership to neglect it.

"The opening of the Panama Canal will bring about a decided change for the worse in labor conditions on this coast. We must build up and perfect our organization in order to protect our members from unfair and cheap labor competition. President T. V. O'Connor of the I. L. A. will be on the Coast and participate in the deliberations of the convention. Be sure your local is represented by one or more delegates."

MAILERS' TRADE DISTRICT UNION.

By John Garvey.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 at its last regular meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Ferdinand Barbrack; vice-president, Geo. A. Wyatt; secretary-treasurer, Alfred F. O'Neill; executive committee, in addition to the foregoing—Edward Hoerthorn and E. F. Graendorf; sergeant-at-arms, Jos. F. Enright; delegates to Labor Council, Geo. R. Cheney and E. F. Graendorf; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, Geo. A. Wyatt, L. F. Kimmel and Ferdinand Barbrack; delegates to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, Chas. York.

Ferdinand Barbrack, counsel for the union in the arbitration proceedings with the local publishers' association before the National Board of Arbitrators at Indianapolis, rendered his report in detail which was accepted with a rising vote of thanks. The National Board is still deadlocked after a second hearing of the case. Another meeting is expected in May when it will again be taken up and it is hoped a decision will be reached.

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THE CURE FOR WORRY.

Worry has been called "Americanitis." But that is a slander. No country is immune from the disease. Neither is any class of society. Rich and poor, learned and ignorant, capitalist and laborer—all are subject to its ravages. Work rarely kills, but worry, sooner or later, brings down its victim. A man can least afford to worry when he does worry, because just at such a time he needs the force of every faculty to bring him to his normal condition.

What is worry, anyway? It is just a host of restless imps of fear, which, taken singly, could be conquered with hardly an effort. It is their multiplicity, their persistency, that discourages.

How may worry be cured?

First, by realizing the utter uselessness of worry. A dozen eternities spent in worry will not change a single fact. It is only by hard, faithful work that such things are accomplished, and no man can work well, with a clear head and a steady hand, if he will persist in worrying.

Second, by taking a larger view of life. Most of us imagine that the world is comprehended within our own limited horizon. That is not quite true. There are really some good people and some good things beyond the line of our vision.

Third, by not "crossing bridges" until we come to them. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of our fears are never realized. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Fourth, not only by remembering that tomorrow has not yet arrived, but that yesterday is already past.

Fifth, by constantly recalling that this is God's world. It has not yet gone to the devil. It may at times seem as though it had, but the presence of so many strong, good people in it, and the constant progress that we are making, disproves it.

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